

NEW SPECIES OF AMNICOLA FROM NEW MEXICO AND UTAH.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

AMNICOLA NEOMEXICANA n. sp.

The shell is very small, minutely perforate, globose, corneous, rather solid. Surface smooth, not glossy. Whorls 3, moderately convex, the suture not deeply impressed. Aperture ovate, strongly oblique, angular above. Peristome continuous, the outer margin regularly arched, inner margin straight, slightly thickened. Length 1.6, diam. 1.3 mm.; longest axis of aperture about 1 mm.

Socorro, New Mexico, in warm springs. Types no. 121,113 in the Wheatley collection, deposited in Mus. A. N. S. P.

This species, known by many specimens, is smaller than *Amnicola micrococcus*, with a narrow aperture, straight inner lip and less impressed suture. Nearly all of the shells are eroded, the spire being deeply corroded in fully adult individuals. This gives an abrupt outline of the suture, in front view.

AMNICOLA DESERTA n. sp.

The shell is very small, perforate, broadly ovate, corneous, translucent, thin; surface glossy, very minutely marked with delicate growth-lines. The outlines of the spire are convex, the apex somewhat pointed. Whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, strongly convex, the last more rapidly descending close to the aperture. The aperture is ovate, somewhat oblique, angular above. Peristome continuous and free from the preceding whorl. Length 2.4, diam. 1.7 mm.; longest axis of aperture 1.25 mm. Length 2.2, diam. 1.6 mm.

Washington Co., Utah. Types no. 121,112, Wheatley collection, in coll. A. N. S. P.

This little shell resembles the larger *Bythinella palomasensis*, from Lake Palomas in northern Chihuahua (NAUTILUS IX, 68, Oct., 1895; Dall, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XIX, 1897, p. 369, pl. 31, fig. 9). The present species is broader, and evidently old individuals are smaller. The generic position is uncertain. As between a short *Paludestrina* and a long *Amnicola* there is little choice.

Washington county is in the southwestern angle of Utah, drained by the Virgin river, flowing into the Colorado. The specimens are "dead" shells, but not fossil, I think. According to the label, *Oreohelix strigosa* was found in the same place. The collector was not given for this or the preceding.

All of the adult specimens of *A. deserta* have the last whorl shortly free at the aperture. It is a senile form, probably extinct or on the verge of extinction. *Amnicolidæ* lead a precarious existence in the arid states. The rivers do not afford suitable stations. They have apparently never gained access to the small perennial streams of the higher mountains; and permanent springs and streams are so rare on the lower levels that the colonies are small, few and widely separated. The large proportion of extremely diminutive species in the arid region is remarkable. It may, perhaps, be looked upon as a permanent dwarfing due to unfavorable conditions.

Figures of both species have been prepared, to be published on a future plate.

TWO NEW BIVALVE SHELLS FROM URUGUAY.

BY WM. H. DALL.

In a small collection of shells from Uruguay recently received, among the marine bivalves were the following species which appear to be undescribed.

GLYCYMERIS DIAPHORUS n. sp.

Shell subcircular when young, in the adult higher than wide; the outer surface nearly smooth, with faint indications of obsolete radial ribs; the color whitish with reddish brown spots or small maculations; beaks small, not prominent, prosocoelus; the subumbonal area inequilaterally triangular, the anterior portion very short in proportion to the posterior, about 1 to 3, crossed by seven or eight diverging grooves and ridges; height of the area about one-fifth its length in the adult; hinge with ten or twelve teeth on each side, separated by a striated space; in the adult a large part of the posterior series may be obsolete or absent; anterior dorsal slope long and nearly straight, the